

THE WEATHER
Unsettled with snow
tonight and Friday.

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

Metal Quotations
NEW YORK, Dec.
10.—Bar silver, 49%.

VOL. XIV, NO. 229.

TONOPAH, NEVADA, THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 10, 1914

PRICE 10 CENTS

BIG COMPANY DECLARES \$250,000 DIVIDEND

Total of \$12,350,000 In Ten Years By Tonopah Mining Co.

Tonopah Mining Buys Mizpah Extension Mine For Early Development

A wire to Harry Epstein this morning from Philadelphia stated that the Tonopah Mining company had taken over the group of claims held by the Mizpah Extension company. This group comprises about 250 acres on the northeastern limits of the proven area and five claims incorporated as the Boston Tonopah which was absorbed by the Mizpah Extension last year.

This transaction is one of the greatest deals put through in Tonopah and promises to be of far reaching influence on the future of the camp, as it means the parent company of Tonopah is not going to divert all its earnings from Nevada, but has faith in the ultimate development of other and richer mines in this field. The price paid for the property is not known, as Manager Arthur Lawry, of the Mizpah Extension, said he had not received any information from the east which would permit him to speak on this subject.

For persistency in development there are few companies in Tonopah that exceed the record that has been made by Mizpah Extension, the control of which is vested with interests conspicuously identified with Montana-Tonopah. For several years prior to Belmont's discovery of ore east of the Mizpah fault, the Mizpah Extension property had been idle. Following Belmont's development, aggressive operations were undertaken through the shaft which was sunk in the early days at the westerly extremity of the Sparrow claim, almost at the northeast boundary of Belmont's Favorite claim, the Mizpah Extension property bounding the northerly claims of Tonopah Belmont

on the east. In the past four years work in Mizpah Extension has been carried to a depth of 1160 feet by a winze sunk from the laterals run from the 1000-foot level in the shaft, and a great amount of exploratory work has been done, including the making of a connection with the Belmont's twelfth level workings.

The stock has been highly speculative, ranging from as low as 7c a share, at about the time of the Belmont discovery, to as high as \$1.70 a share, recorded in 1912, receding from this high figure to present level of 30c.

The officers: John F. Braun, president; Charles E. Knox, vice-president and general manager; William P. M. Braun, treasurer; Charles F. Griffith, secretary; Arthur H. Lawry, superintendent.

DIRECTORS BELIEVE IN SILVER WILL CONTINUE PRESENT POLICY OF STEADY LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. T. A. Frazier, of the Tonopah Mining company, received a wire this morning from the Philadelphia office of the company that the directors had declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share providing for the distribution of \$250,000.

The Tonopah Mining company, following the precedent of 1907, is not marketing its silver product, being content with the acceptance of the gold values from the regular output and placing the white metal in storage for the restoration of silver to something like its intrinsic value. It is estimated that this company has 1,500,000 ounces to its credit to be realized on at a later date. The Tonopah Mining company has already paid dividends aggregating \$12,100,000, the last previous payment having been made on October 21, 1914. With the dividend declared today the company's distribution of profits since organization will be \$12,350,000, spread over a period of ten years, which may be considered as good return on an investment of \$1,000,000.

The Tonopah Mining company may be taken as an excellent example of what may be accomplished by judicious and conservative management. After twelve years operating the company has only extracted ore from above the 700 level and has prospect deeper with a diamond drill in only one place, so it is safe to infer the company has a long life before it exhausts the ore bodies on its vast estate. The Red Plume and Sand Grass are virtually untouched and are likely to furnish a vast tonnage for years to come.

Earnings of the Tonopah Placers company, operating as a subsidiary at Breckinridge, Colo., are said to be in excess of expectations and eventually will prove equal to the paying of the regular dividend. In addition to this outside property the company will probably exercise its option on the bond of the Panama Mining company, holding an enormous prospective tonnage in Nicaragua. Then there is the Tonopah & Goldfield railroad company of which the mining company owns control, is also a contributor to the revenues of the Tonopah Mining company.

But little old Tonopah, with its mountains of silver gold ores, is the grand daddy of all these corporations for without the magnificent contributions from the surrounding hills there would not be much to warrant the subsidiary investments.

ONLY ONE LEFT OF GERMAN'S PACIFIC FLEET

BRITISH WAR DOGS LUST TO COMPLETE THEIR BLOODY REVENGE.

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, Dec. 10.—That the German cruiser Nürnberg has been sunk is officially announced. The vessel was one of the units of the German squadron defeated off the Falkland Islands by British warships. Her complement was 295 men. This leaves but the Dresden to be accounted for of the five Germans. The Dresden, a sister ship of the Emden, is being sought.

(By Associated Press.) MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 10.—Wireless indicates that the German cruisers Dresden and Nürnberg, survivors of the engagement with the British when the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig were sunk, are being pursued by the British, and are fleeing in the direction of the port of Santa Cruz in Argentina. It is reported the German auxiliary cruiser Prince Eitel is cruising in the south Atlantic with 1,500 German soldiers.

(By Associated Press.) TOKIO, Dec. 10.—The British government has notified the Japanese of the sinking of the Falkland Islands, in the south Atlantic, of the German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig, with the loss of about 1,800 men. No mention is made of the names of the British warships which took part. No advice has been received from Japan's warships in southern waters and it is presumed they did not participate.

GERMANS SLAIN BY RUSSIANS WITH AID OF SEARCHLIGHT

PETROGRAD CONTINUES TO REPORT TERRIFIC SLAUGHTER OF THE ENEMY.

(By Associated Press.) PETROGRAD, Dec. 10.—Desperate fighting is in progress on the left bank of the Vistula, from Ilow to Glogno. The Germans began the advance in compact columns. Aided by searchlights the Russians decimated the enemy, which everywhere was repulsed.

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, Dec. 10.—The German line across France for more than 200 miles is said by Paris to be giving way before the allies. Berlin gives a few details and asserts one instance where the allies were repulsed in the region of Arras, the allies losing heavily.

U.S. NOT PREPARED FOR WAR WITH A FIRST RATE NATION

REPRESENTATIVE GARDNER INSISTS ON AN INVESTIGATION OF THE COUNTRY'S ARMY.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Representative Gardner addressed the house on his resolution for investigation of the preparedness of the United States for war. He prefaced his remarks with the announcement that he had introduced a bill to enact into law Garrison's recommendations in his annual report, to recruit the army to its full war strength. He devoted a large portion of his speech to an analysis of the president's references to national defenses. He said the president set up a "bogey man of straw," that "if war were to break out it would be found our coast defenses have not sufficient ammunition for one hour's fighting." He said twenty-three thousand of the citizenry cited in the president's reference failed to show for annual inspection.

ONLY NORMAL NAVY FAVORED BY MAN IN THE CABINET

DANIELS OPPOSED TO GOING DAFFY OVER THE USE OF SUBMARINES.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Secretary Daniels was a star witness today before the house naval committee. He said he recommended them to continue the regular normal construction recommended last year, which the president approves. He characterized as "extravagant" suggestions in the light of European experience that there should be 100 submarines and fifty battleships. He said the president believes in "steady development of the navy." He believed universal disarmament practicable, but only by international agreement.

ONLY TWO SALOONS OPEN IN THE TOWN OF ELKO

ELKO, Dec. 10.—The county commissioners have revoked the licenses of all but two saloons for permitting gambling. This action is due to the fact that John C. Coble, the Wyoming cattleman who committed suicide, had lost all his money at a game of poker.

JOHN CLIFFORD MARRIED TO MISS MINNIE MARTIN

John Clifford, of Ellendale and Stone Cabin, son of Edward Clifford, Sr., and Miss Minnie Martin, the only daughter of Mrs. John Martin, of Ruby Hill, Eureka county, were married at the home of the bride's mother, last Saturday. Father Corcoran officiating. After a honeymoon tour the newly weds will take up their home at Stone Cabin.

TODAY AND A YEAR AGO.

Official readings of the thermometer by the United States observer at Tonopah.	1914	1913
5 a. m.	25	20
9 a. m.	28	22
12 noon	31	25
2 p. m.	33	30

\$7,000,000 LOSS BY FIRE IN THE SHOPS OF EDISON

TEN ACRES OF FACTORIES DAMAGED AND PRICELESS RECORDS SAVED.

(By Associated Press.) WEST ORANGE, Dec. 10.—When the factory of the Thomas A. Edison companies was extinguished an inventory of damage revealed that eleven of eighteen buildings had been destroyed and others damaged, with a loss of \$7,000,000. Seven thousand were employed, half of whom are deprived of work temporarily. One man is dead and two missing. Edison's laboratory and workshop, containing his records and materials from all the world, a thirty years' collection, was saved.

EXPERT EXCUSED BY COURT OWING TO BAD ATTACK

MANAGER CHANDLER TAKES THE STAND FOR THE WEST END COMPANY.

Edmond Jussen, one of the experts for the West End company, who was on the witness stand last evening when court adjourned, was to have been cross-examined this morning by Attorney Curtis Lindley, of the Butler counsel, but was excused when it developed that he was suffering from a severe attack of tonsillitis and that he was ill the previous afternoon, when his answers were somewhat confused.

John W. Chandler, manager of the West End, stated he had experience in Utah and California and had come to Tonopah in 1904. He testified as to the North dipping vein and the South dipping vein, saying that from the geological developments in a large number of operations on the North dipping vein, better known as the MacNamara, the hanging walls of the two veins nowhere came together, being two feet apart at the nearest approach. He also explained his former attitude in the original MacNamara-West End litigation, when he held that the ledge was antithetical.

For quick results try the want ad columns of the Bonanza.

UNITED STATES ARMY SHOULD BE RECRUITED TO WAR STRENGTH

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—That the United States army be immediately recruited to its full strength, which would mean the addition of 25,000 men and 1,000 officers, is urged by Secretary Garrison, of the War Department, in his annual report presented today to President Wilson.

Such an increase would give the regular army a total of about 120,000 men, of whom 50,000 would be available as a mobile fighting force in the continental United States. The present mobile strength of 31,000, the secretary points out, soon will be cut in half by additions to the garrisons in the Canal Zone, Hawaii and the Philippines.

The report directly mentions the European war but once.

Lessons from Europe. "It would be premature," it says, "to attempt now to draw the ultimate lessons from the war in Europe. It is an imperative duty, however, to heed so much of what it brings home to us as is incontrovertible and not to be changed by any event, leaving for later and more detailed comprehensive consideration what its later developments and final conclusions may indicate."

In addition to strengthening the regular establishment, the secretary urges that steps be taken at once to create a more adequate reserve army. He dismisses as impracticable talk of immediate disarmament, and as groundless fears of militarism in America, and recommends military preparedness on the ground that "eternal vigilance is the price which must be paid in order to obtain the desirable things of life and to defend them."

"Whatever the future may hold in the way of agreements between nations, followed by actual disarmament thereof, of international courts of arbitration, and other greatly-to-be-desired measures to lessen or prevent conflict between nation and nation," says the report, "we all know that at present these conditions are not existing. We can and will eagerly adapt ourselves to each beneficial development along these lines; but to merely enfeeble ourselves in the meantime would, in my view, be unthinkable folly. By neglecting and refusing to provide ourselves with the necessary means of self-protection and self-defense we could not hasten or in any way favorably influence the ultimate results we desire in these respects."

War Strength of Nation. The present full war strength of the United States is summarized by the report as follows:

"The organized militia of the various states totals 8,323 officers and 119,087 men. The enlisted men therefore required, in order to obtain the financial aid which the congress authorizes the secretary of war to extend under certain conditions, to attend 24 drills a year and 5 days annually in the field. If all of the National Guard could be summoned in the event of war and should all respond (an inconceivable result), and if they were all found fairly efficient in the first line—that is, the troops who would be expected to immediately take the field—we could sum-

mon a force in this country of regulars and National Guard amounting to 2,818 officers and 148,492 men. (This would include only regulars of fighting force stationed in the United States proper.)

"And this is absolutely all. The only other recourse would then be volunteers, and to equip, organize, train, and make them ready would take, at the smallest possible estimate, six months.

"Anyone who takes the slightest trouble to investigate will find that in modern warfare a prepared enemy would progress so far on the way to success in six months, if his antagonist had to wait six months to meet him, that such unprepared antagonist might as well concede defeat without contest."

Efficiency of Army.

Of the efficiency of the present army Mr. Garrison says:

"While our existing organization is of the exceedingly small numbers already mentioned, it is unquestionably in as excellent condition as any similar number of men in any other military establishment in the world. Were it not for a desire to avoid invidious comparisons I should say that man for man, it is better than any similar existing military establishment in the world. I do not believe that anyone will dispute the statement that the army has never been in better condition than it is today, from the most recently enlisted man up to the highest officers. There is an esprit de corps, an eagerness to constantly strive toward perfection, a willingness to undertake and satisfactorily perform any and every duty, that is most commendable and encouraging."

Passing to the need for a larger army, regular and reserve, the secretary discusses at some length peace and the use of the word "militarism," touching upon the mooted question of whether military preparation tends to prevent war.

What This Nation Needs.

"What, then, does this nation need in the way of military preparedness?" asks Secretary Garrison. "Of course, I am not attempting to lay down a counsel of perfection—that is, an extensive scheme which is ideal in its completeness. Such a scheme might well be considered and studied and adopted after long study. But to await the result of such a course would be to continue the undesirable situation in which we have so long been. In my view, it is much better to do those things which lie nearest at hand and can be done than to remain as we are, without moving along proper lines until a more comprehensive and perfect scheme can be agreed upon."

After enumerating the vast areas of continental United States and those of "our other territorial responsibilities which must be considered," the report says the total strength of the army June 30, 1914, was 92,482. Of this number 30,890 were available as a mobile force in continental United States, the rest being employed in the Philippines, Hawaii or the Canal Zone, or comprising hospital, quartermasters, or

CHANGES IN LAW URGED BY THE DEPT. OF JUSTICE

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAYS LENIENCY SHOULD BE SHOWN TRUSTS.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Attorney General Gregory made his first report to congress today as head of the Department of Justice. He recommended several amendments to existing laws and gave a comprehensive review of the work of the department for the fiscal year. His principal recommendation was for an amendment to the commodities clause of the interstate commerce act designed to block the way of any common carrier which seeks to transport products over its lines in which it has any interest whatsoever.

In asking for any legislation the attorney general referred to the difficulty the department has encountered in attempting to break up what is known as the "hard coal combination" controlling a large part of the anthracite fields in eastern Pennsylvania. He told congress that railroads in that field have met recent supreme court decisions, interpreting the commodities clause, by the organization of corporations whose stock is distributed ratably among stockholders of the railroad, with its management dominated by the railroad. To such a corporation, he says, the railroad in question sells coal at the mines under a contract which puts the new corporation "largely, if not completely, within the power of the railroad." This plan has been challenged by the government.

The attorney general recites at length the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust act during the last fiscal year. Speaking of the negotiations with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad company, he informed congress that the department "while intent upon enforcing the law," realized that it must proceed so as to cause the least embarrassment to investors and to the unsettled industries of New England.

The department's bureau of investigation investigated during the year white slave cases in which 435 indictments were secured, with 357 convictions, 53 acquittals and 46 discontinuances.

DEFEAT OF VILLA ON THE ROAD TO TAMPICO

DE LARA, REPORTS HE ROUTED ENEMY IN VICINITY OF VELASCO.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The constitutionalists have announced that General Lopez de Lara reports he defeated the Villa troops at Velasco, and routed them, with heavy losses. This was Villa's column advancing on Tampico. Morelia, the capital of Michoacan, was taken by Murguía.

(Continued on Page Four.)